

The Globe Republican

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DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

KANSAS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

El Dorado voted to build a \$25,000 school building, by a vote of 891 to 384. Topeka voted against the park bonds by a tie vote. A two-thirds vote was required.

There are 407 steps to climb from the ground to the top of the Kansas state house dome.

The Iowa postoffice has reached figures in the business that entitle the town to free delivery.

Balzar Goetz, of Victoria, was found dead on his own doorstep. He had been murdered.

The Congregational Sunday school in Eureka raised \$100 for the famine sufferers in India.

Charles Gall, a Sedgwick county farmer, died this week at the Osawatomie Insane asylum.

James Crooks was the first Wilson county farmer to order binding twine from the penitentiary.

Eddie Haire, 11 years old, lost his life near Woodbine, while burning stalks. He was alone.

The Wamego Agriculturist tells about several wealthy farmers who are looking for residences.

What is thought to be a vein of mica was found on Francis Johnson's farm, near Lindsborg, while drilling a well.

Senior classes of high schools are visiting each other. That of Junction City went up to visit the senior class at Clay Center the other day.

A prairie fire in Saline county the other day burned off a couple of sections of pasture land and destroyed about twenty tons of hay.

A tramp saved a Rock Island passenger train by discovering a broken journal and stopping the train. This occurred in Doniphan county.

An Osage county farmer took tobacco he had raised to a cigar maker to be tested. It proved to be a satisfactory filler, first class in every way.

Eugene Mills, a Western Union messenger boy of Abilene, is an artist, and his friends think he will be famous some day. He is eleven years old.

The new elevator between the Santa Fe and Rock Island tracks in Wichita is approaching completion. Its capacity will be 25,000 bushels of grain.

Atchison collected \$25,108, mostly from joints, during the year ending with March. It is said that this was more than \$15,000 above all expenses of the police department.

Governor Stanley has appointed John J. Hannan, of Leavenworth, as the Democratic member of the state board of charities to succeed P. H. Dolan, of Salina, whose term has expired.

Joab Mulvane, of Topeka, has been selected as a member of the board of trustees of the Baker University. He will take the place on the board made vacant by the death of Dr. Joseph Denison.

Bulletin No. 93 of Kansas experiment station, Manhattan, Kan., gives the results of eleven years' experiments in raising and feeding Kafir corn. It will be sent free to any citizen of Kansas who writes for it.

A. F. Niederlander, who played an important part in booming Wichita, visited that town recently. He now has extensive interests in zinc mines and is president of the Westinghouse Air Brake company.

J. B. Bartholomew, of Topeka, died April 1, of pneumonia. He was one of the first to start the sheep industry in Kansas by importing fine merino sheep. He was a townbuilder for his home city.

The Winfield Chautauqua will be held June 21 to July 2. Low rates of fare, probably one fare for the round trip, will be made by the railroads.

There is a gang of boy robbers in Wichita. Their last job was taking tools from the new elevator, which were found at the homes of the boys.

Mayor Ross named the following delegates from Wichita to the Trans-Mississippi congress to be held at Houston, Texas, April 17 to 21. O. H. Bentley, R. P. Murdoch, O. Z. Smith, A. C. Jones and J. B. Blazer.

Parties from Oklahoma have been figuring on the value of the waterworks plant at Springfield, Seward county. At one time Springfield had an assessed valuation of \$340,000, but the townpeople have moved away and cattle-men have covered the county with their herds.

Outside of Douglas county the Kansas county having the largest number of attendants at Kansas University is Shawnee, with 40; Wyandotte has 33; Marshall, 33; Johnson, 29; Harvey, 27; Brown, 25; Sedgwick, 23, and Montgomery, 23.

About a hundred township officers and road overseers perfected an organization in Dickinson county. They were all entertained by business men of Abilene. The farmers are taking active interest in getting value for the lime and money expended on the roads.

Burlingame is talking of putting in water works.

The Frisco depot at Augusta was robbed the other night.

The city library tax was voted on in Hutchinson and it carried.

Valley Falls election went "dry" and at Hutchinson the "wets" won.

A Franklin county woman is acting as official examiner of mortgages.

A great deal of farm machinery is carried by the railroads just now.

Hillsboro pays its city marshal \$5 a month and its street commissioner \$3.

W. M. Ferguson, of Wellington paid \$30 a head for 1,600 3 and 4 year old steers.

A party of Topeka and northwest Kansas men will go to Yellville this month.

Parsons has voted \$5,000 bonds with the proceeds of which to make another effort to develop natural gas.

The colored people of Great Bend nominated a city ticket composed entirely of colored men. It was defeated.

At an oratorical school contest in Bourbon county Patsey Kelley took first prize and Biddy Leahy the second.

Over 150 car loads of eggs have been contracted for in Kansas to go to New Hampshire. The same party wants 300 car loads.

The will of John I. Blair was recorded in Barber county, as he owned some property there. The will covered 35 pages of the record book.

J. W. Mickey, clerk of the court of visitation fell in the basement corridor of the state house and sprained his ankle badly. He is walking on crutches.

A woman, Dr. Eva Harding, was a delegate and sat in the populist convention from one of the wards of Topeka. The first instance of the kind there.

Little Pearl Martin, the 8-year-old twin daughter of James M. Martin, of Havensville, was horribly burned to death while burning some rubbish in the street.

A divorced couple went before the district court at Concordia and asked that the judgment for divorce be set aside. The request was granted; the first case in Kansas.

Charles T. McAlister, near Westmoreland, finished reading a chapter in the Bible and picked up a copy of the Christian Herald. The next instant he was stricken dead.

The deputy warden of the Kansas penitentiary has returned from Yucatan, where he bought 500,000 pounds of sisal, or about 35 car loads; at a price a trifle below New York quotations.

A car load of groceries arrived at Abilene recently from a Chicago store which farmers in Dickinson county had ordered from a traveling retail salesman. That is a beautiful way to break up a county.

The earnings of the Kansas penitentiary for the month of March were \$19,366 and the expenses \$14,624, leaving a profit of \$4,742. More coal was taken out of the prison mine than in any other month on record.

An Atchison county farmer who had prospered made up his mind to move to town and take the balance of life easy. He moved to Atchison and stayed there three months. Then he went back to the farm. It is not alone the old dogs that find it hard to learn new tricks.

J. W. Riggs, of Sumner county, has a 400-acre farm; 290 acres of wheat, 17 acres of oats and will have 60 acres of corn. His sons all stay on the farm and help him with a distinct agreement that as soon as each reaches twenty-one years of age, he is to have a pro rata share of the farm for himself.

The Santa Fe has purchased ground for the enlargement of its terminals in Kansas City. This property extends from Hickory street 166 feet on Liberty street, 110 feet on Fourteenth street and 402 feet on Fifteenth street, a total of 1,098 feet.

From the Mississippi river to the Pacific there is only one Presbyterian church besides the "First" of Wichita that has over 1,000 members. This church also stands third in the list, on this continent in contributions for charities and missions.

Alva Holly, aged 14, was riding on an engine pilot in the Frisco yards at Neodesha. He fell under the wheels and was killed.

John McDonald, a Wichita mail carrier, was surprised by a visit from his brother, M. A. McDonald, of California, whom he had not seen in 18 years. He did not recognize his brother.

Ottawa elected the Republican city ticket except its candidate for city clerk, who is a woman. The candidate elected was Corporal Hanson of the Twentieth Kansas.

The four ice plants in Topeka have agreed to make a uniform price for ice this season to all consumers, great and small.

The railroads brought to the Wichita stockyards on April 3 as follows: The Santa Fe brought 10 cars, the Missouri Pacific 6, the Rock Island 5, and the Frisco 2.

Frank Weinschenk, of Kingman county, has organized a Kingman county Colonization Society and is preparing an illustrated pamphlet describing the county and many farm homes.

COUNTED BY BILLIONS.

ANTI-PROTECTION THEORIES UPSET BY FACTS.

This Country Has Passed the Two Billion Dollar Mark—Alike in Its Foreign Commerce and in the Amount of Money in Circulation.

The United States has reached the two billion dollar mark alike as to its foreign commerce and its volume of money in circulation. This is an unpleasant fact for two classes of theorists. It is unpleasant for free-traders, because the development of our trade with foreign nations up to and beyond the two billion dollar mark knocks the life out of a cherished free-trade belief and shows that the free-trader was hopelessly, absurdly at fault in his contention that a protective tariff was fatal to foreign trade expansion. Equally unpleasant, indeed actually distressing, is the fact of a two billion dollar volume of money in circulation to those who have based all their political hopes and ambitions upon the effort to show that "16 to 1" was the only thing that could make money plenty and cheap.

Curiously enough, the facts that make both the Cobdenites and the Bryanites look silly are the product of a single month in the history of the United States under "McKinley and Prosperity." On the 14th of January of this year it was announced by the treasury bureau of statistics that in the year 1899 our foreign commerce had crossed the two billion dollar line while on the 1st of February the treasury bureau of loans and currency made known the fact that the total money in circulation had also crossed the two billion dollar line, while gold and gold certificates alone had crossed the \$900 million dollar line. The total foreign commerce for the year 1899 was \$2,074,345,242, while the total money in circulation on February 1 was \$2,003,149,355. The use of ten figures with which to show the business conditions of the country is indeed becoming surprisingly frequent. The tables of the December summary of commerce and finance show, for instance, the total resources of national banks at \$4,475,343,924; the latest report of the comptroller of the currency shows the deposits in savings banks to be \$2,230,366,954; the total resources of all banks in the United States are given by the same report as \$5,191,177,381, and the latest number of the summary of commerce and finance shows the December clearing house returns of all cities outside of New York at \$3,012,896,144, and those of the city of New York at \$5,348,285,867.

The announcement that the money in circulation in the United States has for the first time crossed the two billion dollar line also calls attention to the fact that the amount of money for each individual is greater today than ever before. The treasury bureau of loans and currency publishes each month a statement of the amount of money in circulation, and by combining with this the actuary's estimate of population, presents a monthly statement of the amount of money in circulation per capita. The statement puts the population on February 1, 1900, at 77,116,000, the money in circulation at \$2,003,149,355, and the circulation per capita at \$25.98. This gives a larger per capita than in any earlier month in the history of the country. On February 1, 1899, it was \$25.42, on February 1, 1898, \$23.42, on February 1, 1897, \$23.05, and on February 1, 1896, \$22.47.

No period in our financial history has shown a more rapid growth in the amount of money in circulation than that covered by the past three or four years. The total money in circulation today is 33 per cent greater than at the beginning of the fiscal year 1897, and the gold and gold certificates in circulation 61 per cent greater than at that time, the actual increase in money in circulation during that period being \$493,424,155, and of gold and gold certificates \$305,886,000, practically two-thirds of the increase, therefore, having been in gold.

The following table shows the amount of gold and total money in circulation at the beginning of each quarter of the fiscal year, from July 1, 1896, to date:

Date.	Gold (coin and certificates) in circulation. Dollars.	Total money in circulation. Dollars.
1896-July 1	498,449,242	1,509,725,200
Oct. 1	517,508,129	1,582,302,289
1897-Jan. 1	555,630,668	1,650,223,400
April 1	554,582,096	1,669,000,894
July 1	556,432,594	1,646,028,246
1898-Jan. 1	564,997,312	1,678,840,538
April 1	584,126,049	1,721,100,640
July 1	618,448,941	1,756,058,645
Oct. 1	696,780,519	1,843,435,749
1899-Jan. 1	658,043,721	1,816,596,392
April 1	732,980,132	1,897,301,412
July 1	727,748,591	1,927,846,942
Oct. 1	734,716,728	1,932,484,239
1900-Jan. 1	745,234,744	1,948,703,186
Feb. 1	779,100,627	1,980,398,170
Feb. 1	804,330,065	2,003,149,355

THE LABOR VOTE.

Always an Uncertain Quantity When the Country is in a Prosperous Condition.

The Republican party naturally expects a large increase in its voting strength this year as a result of the great prosperity which the country has enjoyed under the present Republican administration. When the people have passed from a condition of depression and extreme hard times under one party to a condition of unparalleled activity and good times under another party, the reasonable conclusion must

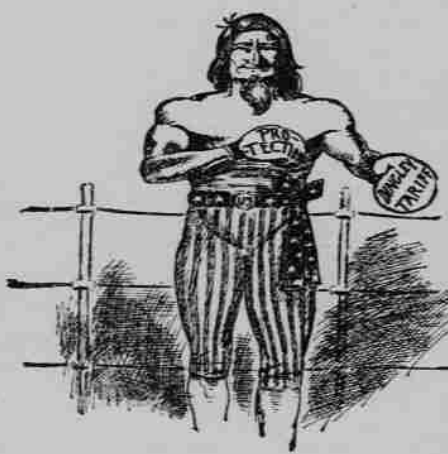
be that the former party will lose and the latter gain at the next general expression of popular sentiment. As labor has been one of the chief beneficiaries of this changed condition, it is natural to suppose that there would be an especially large gain to the Republican party from the labor vote—particularly in the manufacturing districts. The ripe student of political history, however, will not accept this view implicitly.

When President Harrison was defeated for re-election the country was in a prosperous condition. Nearly all the mills were running full time and wages were good. It was difficult to believe that the wage-earners in any number would vote for a change. But they did. The Democrats picked up some of the largest majorities in sections dotted with mills and furnaces. A great many wage-earners listened to promises that times for themselves and everybody else might even be better, and they voted to usher in a condition of things which, instead of helping them, swamped everybody.

Again in Ohio last year, Golden Rule Jones, on a platform wholly theoretical and unsubstantial, drew almost his entire support of over a hundred thousand votes from the manufacturing cities of the state. An almost unexampled business boom was in progress. Everybody with the will and the strength to work were hard at work and prospering. The state campaign was generally regarded as a skirmish line fight for advantage this year, and hence the wage-earners were adjured to stand by the party of sound money and protection. But, nevertheless, Mr. Jones made what, in the circumstances, was a surprisingly large inroad on that vote.

This unnatural and unreasonable course on the part of labor is due to two causes. Demagogues make their appeals specially to the labor vote, and laboring men are too often suspicious of the party which makes business good, because of an absurd belief that whoever helps capital to prosper is an enemy of labor. The Republican party's gains this year, therefore, may be expected to come chiefly from business men and farmers, who know the advantages of living under a sound money and business stimulating administration, and are not willing to take chances under any other kind—and from Democrats who cannot indorse their own party's narrow sighted policy against national expansion.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

READY FOR ALL COMERS.



Firm Basis of a Protected Market.

The United States by the growth of its foreign trade has passed completely from the ranks of the debtor to those of the creditor nations. And this in the face of the free trade theorists who predicted that so long as this country maintained the protective system it could never build up foreign trade, and would always remain a debtor. Our agricultural exports will rise or fall with the seasons in other parts of the world, and as other nations are able or unable to raise their own food. This is inevitable, and no legislation can anticipate or remedy these fluctuations. But legislation can assist and has assisted manufacturing industry by preserving for it the home market and encouraging it from that firm foundation to seek foreign markets for its surplus products. Our exports of manufactures are expected to reach \$400,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, as against \$380,000,000 for the calendar year 1899. With the firm basis of a protected home market American manufacturers are reaching out all over the world, and already the total of our foreign trade is only a little behind Great Britain's, and is gaining by leaps and bounds.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Right Sort of Reciprocity.

It is true that as the chairman of the Ways and Means committee and the author of the "McKinley bill" of 1890, Major McKinley did at that time report and doubtless favor a "reciprocity" clause, but the reciprocity which he favored in 1890 was a very different article from that incorporated in the present law. The "reciprocity" of 1890 was a manly notice to all nations that if they did not treat us fairly we would raise the duties on certain of their products. There was no proposal to lower our duties in any case. By the McKinley bill raw sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides were upon the free list, our sugar growers being compensated by a bounty on production, but the President was empowered, whenever satisfied that countries exporting those articles were imposing on United States products duties which under the circumstances were unfair, to promptly impose a "reciprocal" duty on those articles imported from such a country. That is not a bad kind of reciprocity, and it is the only kind which Mr. McKinley advocated when in Congress.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THOSE RECIPROCITY TREATIES

Absurdity of Creating a Tariff by Law Only to Smash by Means of Treaties.

We are not at all surprised to hear that Germany finds fault with our Italian treaty, nor shall we wonder if Italy finds fault with the French treaty and so on throughout the list. No other result was to have been expected from such a system. To construct a tariff adapted to the country's interests and needs—a tariff which treats all foreign nations on a basis of absolute equality, and which can be understood and reckoned with by our producers and exporters on a basis of simplicity and accuracy—and then to set about the amendment and modification of that tariff in a dozen different and bewildering directions strikes us as the most notable modern instance of the opening of Pandora's box. It introduces into our financial equation the factor of a mischievous confusion. It lays us open to the charge of favoritism and discrimination, it sets in motion the machinery of an interminable and pestiferous complication, at home and abroad. It can give satisfaction, content and security nowhere.

The very idea of setting up a tariff law only to honeycomb and dismantle and emasculate it afterwards through the medium of a swarm of special treaties strikes us as objectionable in the last degree. If the tariff is imperfect, unsuited to our necessities and policies, why not modify it in congress? Why amend this schedule to satisfy Germany, and that schedule to placate France, and so on to the end of the catalogue, and conclude by satisfying no one, not even ourselves? Section 7 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives." It goes on to say, however, "but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as in other bills." Section 2, article 11, provides that the president shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties. The question, then, is whether we can, by calling these tariff arrangements with foreign countries "treaties," use article 2 of the constitution to nullify article 1 of the same instrument. Apparently the arrangements under discussion did not "originate in the house of representatives." Apparently their purpose is to "raise revenue." Thus we have, under the operation of the reciprocity clause of the Dingley act, a set of laws which refer solely to the raising of revenue, but which have not originated in the house of representatives, nor been submitted to that body's judgment and authority.

It is no part of our purpose, however, to make free with the constitution. We recognize the monopoly of the members from Potomac, Wayback and Possum Fork in that respect. But it seems to us a very grotesque, not to say ridiculous, situation, which puts the house of representatives in the predicament of formulating a tariff which somebody else can tear into tatters and which subjects American producers and exporters to the bewildering uncertainties of laws that reduce the chameleon to a dull, neutral and unchangeable complexion.

In our opinion it would be well for the senate to reject the whole lot of these absurd "treaties," and for congress to abolish the High Thingabob Plenipotentiary Nonsense under which they have been bred. We have a congress to make tariffs for us, and foreign nations should be left to approve them or not, according to their fancy and caprice.—Washington Post.

Work Instead of Mischief.

A recent dispatch from Louisville, Ky., reports that the jeans clothing business in that section is booming. Shipments last month showed a gain of 25 per cent over those of January, 1899, and manufacturers have more orders for spring shipments than they ever had before. There are eight or ten jeans mills in the vicinity of Louisville, and all are sharing in the general prosperity.

There is very little doubt that the present trouble in Kentucky would have taken on a very much uglier aspect if there had been as many idle discontented men hanging about to swell the mob on the one side or the other, as there would have been when Wilson law free trade had closed our factories, put business at a standstill and thrown men out of work. Men with work to do haven't time to hang around looking for trouble, and our policy of a protective tariff sees to it that men have work to do—all they want of it. It seems to it in Kentucky as well as in the rest of the country. The result is peace and quiet, instead of discontent and mob violence. Work instead of mischief is only another way of saying protection instead of free trade.

Intelligent in All Save Politics.

The price of cotton is higher by \$12 a bale than it was before Republican prosperity came to visit us. The south is in favor of expansion, and opposed to the Bryan theory of contraction and free silver. And yet, when the south comes to vote, it will be solid for free silver, anti-expansion and cheap cotton solely and only because those things will save the Democratic label on them. And yet the voting part of the south is intelligent—in all things save politics.—Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.

If They Will Only Think So.

Shakespeare or somebody else said that a man "who is robbed and doesn't know it, is not robbed at all." Bryan's continuous calamity helps would indicate that he thinks that if he can make the people believe that they are being robbed, it's just as good as if they were really robbed.—Republican.

Cleanse Your Blood

The thing most desired of a Spring Medicine is thorough purification of the blood. With this work of cleansing going on there is complete renovation of every part of your system. Not only is the corrupt blood made fresh, bright and lively, but the stomach also responds in better digestion, its readiness for food at proper times gives sharp appetite, the kidneys and liver properly perform their allotted functions, and there is, in short, new brain, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Possesses the peculiar qualities—Peculiar to Itself—which accomplish these good things for all who take it. An unlimited list of wonderful cures prove its merit.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors put it to a special test. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cure free. Dr. Chase, 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Water and Its Uses.

"I wish," said Col. Stillwell of Kentucky, very gravely, "that you would contradict all this nonsense about my having a settled and unreasoning aversion to water. Water is a great institution, sir."

"Of course, the remarks you allude to are intended merely as good-natured exaggeration."

"Of course. But I don't want water mentioned disrespectfully in my presence. I understand that the fire engines recently checked the flames in a distillery where thousands of barrels of liquor were in danger of being consumed."—Washington Star.

Took a Mean Advantage.

"Can you tell me how Ananias was?" asked the old man of the proprietor of the bookstore.

"Of course I can," was the reply. "He was the champion liar of the world at one time. Did any one call you Ananias?"

"Yes, sir. Yes, called me Ananias, and darn my buttons if I didn't think he was giving me a bushel of praise. Next man calls me Ananias won't know what house fell on him!"—Washington Post.

Placed.

The Court—Was there nothing about the dead man to identify him?

Officer—No, sir. All that we found was a few dollars, an empty flask, a six-shooter and a dirk.

The Court—Um! Undoubtedly from Kentucky.—Philadelphia North American.

Joys of Matrimony.

The Count—It's strange, madam, that I failed to discover how very tart you were before our marriage.

The Countess—Oh, there's nothing strange about it, at all. You had no taste for anything but papa's "sugar."—Chicago News.

Man at a Disadvantage.

"Kitty, what do you think? My employer told me I must hereafter get to the office in the morning on time."

"Oh, Nancy; how did you feel?"

"I felt all right, but he looked as if he felt horrid silly."—Indianapolis Journal.

We Have All Met Him.

"What sort of a fellow is Bobbers in a social way?"

"Oh, he is one of those idiots who would say 'sweets to the sweet' when he was passing the pickles to a lady of uncertain age."—Indianapolis Press.

Cases Alter Circumstances.

Maude—Would you marry a man you didn't love.

Clara—No, indeed!

Maude—But suppose he had a million?

Clara—Oh, then I'd love him.

Boarding House Hash.



First Boarder—Why do you enjoy Lent?

Second Boarder—It's a pleasant change from hash to fishballs.

Not at All.

"Willie," asked his mother, "are you making the baby cry?"

"No'm," replied the boy. "I'm holdin' my hand over her mouth to make her stop."

Cremated Husband and Himself.

Mrs. T. C. Fell, an aged and partly demented woman of Norfolk, Va., saturated her night clothing with kerosene and poured the oil on the bed where her husband lay asleep, lit a match and applied it. Instantly the couple were a mass of flames. Before help could reach them Fell and his wife were fatally burned.